I have been privileged to minister to the people of this church. I have labored, not for the sake of popularity, but for the salvation of those who believe in the Word of God. I have labored, not for exhibitions of scholarship or rhetoric, but for the welfare of believers in Christ. And now, that I speak here for the last time, let me beg and entreat that when you no longer hear my voice you will carry out the exhortation contained in these verses of Scripture. I beseech you to hold fast to the truth and you will be sanctified by the truth through the Holy spirit." WHAT TRUSTEES SAY.

Several of the trustees were seen yesterday, but for the most part they declined to discuss Dr. Hall's resignation further than to say that the sole reasons for the severance of his relations with the church were contained in his letter. It was pointed out that the paster had worked for nearly fifty years in furtherance of the Presbyterian faith, and that he desired to retire. Allusion was also made to the domestic sorrows, in the death of his son and grandson, last year, by which their pastor had been afflicted, as tending to bring about his determination to retire into a comparatively secluded life By all the trustees who were seen it was denied that any suggestions looking to Dr. Hall's resignation had first emanated from any of the congregation, and as a refutation of the statement that the Warszawiak controversy had some bearing upon the matter, the fact was pointed to that more than a year ago the pastor had intimated his wish to be released from further

Silas B. Brownell, the Clerk of the Sessions, refused to comment upon the resignation, beyond saying that the pastor and congregation were in entire harmony, and that Dr. Hall, before publicly making known his intention, conferred with representatives of the church.

Robert Bonner said that when Dr. Hall first suggested he should retire every one to whom he told his purpose remonstrated with him. "But," said Mr. Bonner, "Dr. Hall appeared to think that his long service of thirty years gave him the right to retire. During his ministry he was practically at the head of the Presbyterian Church in America, and was constantly travelling to widely diverse points upon official missions, in addition to doing his pastoral work. He needs rest and has earned it thoroughly."

Dr. Hall himself, when seen after yesterday afternoon's service, declined to talk with newspaper representatives. He explained that all he wished to say was contained in his letter to the

Before any question relating to Dr. Hall's suc cessor can be considered, his resignation will have to go to the Presbytery for action. The power of dissolving the relations between the pastor and the church lies with the Presbytery, and a meeting of the congregation will be held on January 19, for the purpose of uniting with the pastor in the request to the higher body to declare the pulpit vacant.

Although the selection of a successor to Dr. Hall has not been much discussed as yet, it is said that an effort is to be made by some of the trustees to have a call extended to the Rev Mr. Black, of Edinburgh, Scotland, who is said to be an eloquent and brilliant young Presbyterian minister. Dr. Hall's salary is \$15,000 a

John Hall was born in Armagh, Ireland, on July 31, 1829. He was educated at Belfast College, which he entered when he was thirteen years old. He was licensed to preach in 1849, and began work as a missionary in the west of Ireland. Remaining there until January, 1852, he was called to the First Presbyterian Church of Armagh. In 1858 he accepted a call to the Collegiate Church of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin. In 1867 he became pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, and has since presided over probably the most influential Presbyterian congregation in America.

REDMOND PLEADS FOR IRELAND.

AN ELOQUENT LECTURE ON "THE UPRIS-ING OF '98."

John E. Redmond, the representative of Water ford County in the House of Commons, lectured last night at the Broadway Theatre on "The Uprising of '%." The theatre was not only crowded, but at least five hundred people were turned away from its doors. Edward O'Flaherty, chairman of the '98 Association, which is arranging for a plito Ireland the coming duced Richard Stockton Emmet as chairman of the meeting. Among those on the stage were Recorder Goff, W. Bourke Cockran, Justice W. Keogh, Justice Augustus Van Wyck, of Brooklyn William Astor, Chanler, Dr. William J. O'Sullivan, General James R. O'Beirne and Congressman

Mr. Redmond was loughy theorem when he was introduced, and was frequently interrupted in the course of his lecture by appliance. The speaker said that the uprising was greatly misunderstood by many, who often termed it a "Popish rebellion." He cited from several histories to show that of the 163 leaders in the rebellion, 106 were Protestants.

among their own followers. In chimic had hasted for more than two hours, Mr. Redmond said:

"One nundred years have now passed since those men lived, suffered and died for the freedom of Ireland. What lesson does it teach? It may be called a failure in one way, as their effort to chake off inhuman and intolerable oppression failed, and they paid the penaity with their lives. The defeated rebels of '88 bequentied to their descendants a priceless heritage. Some of the objects they fought for have since heen obtained; others yet remain to be won. Ireland must have national liberty. The triumph of the cause may not come in our day, but it is inevitable and will come. We believe in it just as we believe in the existence of our God.

"When it does come the people, redeemed and emancipated will kneel by the nameless graves of the martyred dead and offer up prayers for those who commenced the good work which will lend to the freedom of Ireland. The martyrs will then be remembered even more than we revere them now.

"Then here's their memory; may it be

To use a guiting light.

Though sad as theirs your fate,
And true men be you, men.

Like those of ninety-eight!"

A FIGHT AT THE IMPERIAL.

A FIGHT AT THE IMPERIAL.

at an early hour yesterday morning caused some excitement, but no one was hurt. Charles Fair, a son of the late Senator Fair, of Nevada, came out of the dining-room and tassed into the leather from He found Frederick Hallen, a vandeville actor, of the team of Hallen and Hart; Charles Ross, another vandeville actor, who is now playing at Weber & Field's, and L. M. Teller, manager

ing at Weber & Field's, and L. M. Teller, manager of Weber & Field's, seated at a table. An argument arose between Mr. Fair and Mr. Hallen, in which Mr. Ross took part. Suddenly there was an interchange of blows and a three-cornered fight was on. The men were soon parted, however. No arrests were made.

The dispute is said to have been over the merits of Mr. Hallen's acting. All concerned were reticent about the matter when seen yesterday.

The following stakes of the Coney Island Jockey Club, to be run at the June meeting at Sheepsheal Bay, will close to-day:

For three-year-olds and upward:

The Suburban, \$10,000, one mile and a quarter.

The June Handicaps, \$5,000, comprising the Coney Island, \$1,500, sir furionss; the Sheepshead Bay.

11,500, one mile, and the Long Island, \$2,000, one mile and a furions.

The Grass Inaugural, \$750 added, six furionss, on

The Grass Inaugura,

For three-year-olds:

For three-year-olds:

The Swift, \$1,000 added, seven furlongs; the Spindrift Handicap, \$1,000 added, one mile and a furlong.

For two-year-olds:

The Great Trial, \$20,000, Futurity course; the Double Event, \$10,000 divided into two events of \$6,000 each, first event five and half furlongs, second event Futurity course.

The Zephyr, the Spring, the Juneand the Vernal, for filles, \$1,000 added, the Daisy, at five furlongs, on turf, and the Pansy, at six furlongs, on turf, with \$150 added.

Hood's of life by their prompt, healthful action upon the stomach, kildneys and bowels. They actually make life worth living. 25c.

## Colgate's Soaps, Perfumes,

Five pocket Calendars free on application. Send address on postal to 55 John St., N. Y.

PRESIDENT TO MAKE AN ADDRESS

EX-MAYOR SCHIEREN SAYS HE WILL DIS CUSS MANUFACTURING AT THE COM-ING DINNER OF MANUFACTURERS.

dent is sure to be present. The dinner will be held hundred persons will sit at the tables. Presined the proceedings in Cincinnati three years

The third annual convention of the association January 27. On the night of January 26 there will be papers and discussions on the subjects in which the association is most deeply interested. These subjects are the "Paris Exposition of 1900," "Foreign Markets," "Sample Warehouses," "Improve an Markets." "Sample Warehouses," "Improveent of the Consular Service," "Restoration of the
merican Merchant Marine" and the "Restoration
Treaties of Reciprocity," Richard Young, of
is city, will read the paper on the consular serce, Mr. Sanford, of Philadelphia, will have the
bject of "Foreign Markets" and Theodore C,
arch, of Philadelphia, president of the associam, will read the paper on "Sample Warehouses,"
in association maintains such a warehouse in
traces, Venezuela, and wants more of them.
The association has a membership of one thound, and already about three hundred members
we signified their intention to make exhibits at
tils.

Paris.

"This association," said Mr. Schieren, "will be of great value to its members during the exposition. It will see that goods receive proper attention and are properly exhibited. It will likewise see that low rates are secured, and it will take all the responsibility off the shoulders of members."

NEW BUILDING OF THE Y. M. H. A.

THE GIFT OF JACOB H. SCHIFF DEDI-CATED WITH INTERESTING CEREMONIES.

new building of the Young Men's Hebrev Association, No. 861 Lexington-ave., which was given to the association a year ago by Jacob H. formity with the purpose of the directors to place the institution on the broadest intellectual plane, Henry Herzberg has recently been appointed as raphy, typewriting, bookkeeping, spelling, politica economy, French, Jewish ethics, conversation and singing, and through the kindness of Mr. Schiff a gymnasium is now in building, and other improve

The programme yesterday was as follows: Open ing prayer, the Rev. Dr. K. Kohler, of Temple Beth-El; presentation of key, Falk Younker, for the Building Committee; acceptance of key, Percival S. Menken, president of the association; ad-dress, Daniel P. Hays; presentation of flag, Joseph B. Bloomingdale, on behalf of Mrs. Esther Herrman; benediction, the Rev. Dr. F. De Sola Mendes time ago Mrs. Herrman gave the sum of \$10,000, the income to be used for educational pur-poses and the maintenance of educational classes.

The happy hour has at last arrived, and the wishes of those having the welfare of this institution at heart are about to be realized. The Young of its own free and clear from all indebtedness thanks to the generosity of our noble friend, Jacob H. Schiff, and, in addition to this generous gift, the educational fund which is to provide for the most important work of the institution has been gener-ously endowed by another good friend, a most

"Words cannot express the deep sense of gratitude which your Board of Directors feel for what has been done to enable this institution to properly the great responsibility placed in their hands, and we sincerely hope that our people will appreciate tion their hearty support. Let us also hope that tion, so that our work may extend, and that branches which are sadly needed in the crowded sections of our city may be established to counter-act the many evil temptations which best our

humanity and their memory for their great philanthropists.

"In the name of God, then, let us accept this gift; in the name of God, let the good work go on, an inspiration to others, a lasting tribute to the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man."

On accepting the large flag presented by Joseph B. Bloomingdale, on behalf of Mrs. Herrman, Mr. Menken said:
"In the name of the association, it becomes my pleasant duty to accept from you, on behalf of Mrs. Esther Herrman, this beautiful emblem of our civil liberties, a crowning tribute of the patriotism, philanthropy and munificence of a mother in Israel, who from experience knows that the best way to bring up good and useful men and women, both as American citizens and as Jews, is to point out bettimes the path of rectitude and extend a welcome hand to the young."

WILLIAM M. MONTGOMERY DEAD.

WILLIAM M. MONTGOMERY DEAD.

William M. Montgomery, of the firm of William M. Montgomery & Co., wholesale dealers in ice, died at his home, No. 25 West Sixtleth-st., on Friday, after an filness of two weeks. Mr. Montgomery was fifty-three years old. He came to New-York from County Cavan, Ireland, thirty-five years ago. In his political faith he was a Republican, and served as Alderman one term from the old XVth Assembly District. He was the only Republican Alderman elected from that district for a number of years, and refused an urgent request to be a candidate for a second term.

He leaves a wife, daughter and three sons. The funeral will be held at the house at 1 o'clock this afternoon. The Rev. Dr. Payson, of Inwood, N. Y. a personal friend of Mr. Montgomery, will conduct the services. Scotia Lodge, No. 534, F. Md A. M. will attend the funeral in a body and conduct the regular Masonic ceremonies.

The burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

About a month ago Mrs. Willis Folks, of Wellington, lost the gold ring which had been given to her by Mr. Folks, at the time they became engaged. She advertised for the trinket, and offered rewards greatly in excess of its value, but with no result. On Wednesday another lady of Wellington went into a store and commenced to try on kidgloves. Har surprise may be imagined when, in removing a glove from her hand, she found a strange gold ring upon one of her fingers. The ring was engraved "From Willis to Emma," and was at once recognized as the one lost by Mrs. Folks. She had been trying on gloves in the same store, and left the ring in the glove when withdrawing her hand. From The Kansas City Journal.

HANNA MEN EXPECT TO WIN

Continued from First Page.

assured him that he was the right man for the place. But, he explains: "When I was led to believe that there was an organized effort to form a slate on which my name was not to be considered, it was natural, for me, at least, to feel chagrined, not so much in losing what seemed to be a kindly offering to me, as that the leaders of the organization appeared to ignore my candidacy."

seemed to be a kindly offering to me, as that the leaders of the organization appeared to ignore my candidacy."

Mr. Griffith was not a man to be ignored; so he joined the coalition and helped to defeat Boxwell and elect Mason to the Speakership. At that time Mr. Griffith expected to support Mr. Hanna for Senator, but he had been living at the Great Southern Hotel, the headquarters of the coalition, and the Hanna managers wereanxious to remove him from the influences of such dangerous associations. Several evenings ago he made a call at the Neil House, and while there was induced to engage a room and send to the Great Southern for his effects and his family. His wife came and got ready to make a change of quarters.

Late at night, while in the corridor, some of the coalition agents encountered Mr. Griffith and carried him back to his old hotel, whence he sent a message to his wife, telling her also to return. But his wife had some difficulty in surrendering the room, and conceived the idea that she was being detained in order to draw her husband back. At all events, Mr. Griffith grew very indigenant, and next day issued a statement to the effect that he would never vote for Mr. Hanna for Senator. While at home, the other day, it seems that he sent some friends here to induce Mrs. Griffith to return to Marysville. According to Mr. Griffith, a decided disinclination was again shown to having his wife depart, and, as he says, "one of my friends with a letter from me to my wife was ordered by the managers out of her room, and while there was not permitted to speak to her only in the presence of one or more attendants."

To-day "The Columbus Morning Journal" published the not astonishing story that some supposed anti-Hanna agents attempted last Friday to kidnap Mr. Griffith and bring him back to this city, but relatives arrived opportunely on the scene and the plot was folied. Evidently there are some legislators in the Ohio General Assembly who ought to be equipped with self-acting-burglar and anti-gold-brick alarm

THE INAUGURATION TO-DAY.

Governor Bushnell's second inauguration tomorrow promises to call out a larger civic and The feeling of animosity shown toward the Governor for his attitude in the Senatorial fight has ernor for his attitude in the Senatorial fight has plainly subsided, and "The State Journal" this morning, though criticising the Governor's recent expressions of opinion, appeals to Republicans of the city and State to mar to-morrow's official function by no display of temper or resentment. Besides the 3d, 14th and 17th Regiments of the State National Guard, detachments from the 2d and 8th, and the Regulars stationed here, will take part in the parade, and political clubs from Cincinnati, Dayton, Toledo, Springfield, Columbus and Portsmouth "ill also be in line.

The Republican mass convention to pr The Republican mass convention to protest against all efforts from within the party to defeat the election of Mr. Hanna, will be held in the afternoon, and a notable assemblage is expected. Speeches will be made by Representatives Grosvenor, Eurton Northway and Watson, General J. Warren Keifer, R. M. Nevin and Bishop B. W. Arnett.

INAUGURATION AND MASS-MEETING. HOPING TO GET ONE OUT OF THE WAY BEFORE THE OTHER BEGINS-ANTI-HANNA MEN CHARGED WITH ERIBERY.

(By Associated Press.) Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 9.—The opposition to Hanna has no betting yet in its favor. The bets, ranging from \$500 to \$5,000 for even morey on Hanna's elecoffered, among them being one of \$60 by General Grosvenor on Hanna's election. None of the bets are on the result of the first or any ballot, but all

re offered on the final result.

ing doubtful members and holding secret confer-ences to-day, the general public has been agitated over the result to-morrow of the inauguration at noon. Both sides are arranging to avoid street collisions or any kind of trouble, if possible, at that of Governor Bushnell will seek to have the inau-gural exercises over before the clubs begin the march to the Auditorium for the mass-meeting. for those attending the inauguration early in the morning and for those coming to the mass-meeting later in the day. The Hanna men are seeking to have as many here as possible in the afternoon and the opposition is equally energetic in rallying all it can in the different counties for the morning

demonstration. The militia and other organizations are arriving

Onio member of the Republican National Committee: but there are differences of opinion among the Republican managers as to the Foraker resolution.

While there have been charges and countercharges of briberty, there was considerable stir today over the publication of the following in 'The Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune,' and in different forms in other Republican newspapers:

While Senator Hanna and his managers have been careful to make no improper use of money in the Senatorial contest, they have all along known that the ethics of the case were not so strictly observed by the opposition. Therefore, when an opportunity was offered to get incriminating evidence against the combine. Mr. Hanna's managers were quick to improve it. A trap was set for the opposition and worked through one of the members of the combination who has been trying to get away from Senator Hanna. Some of the opposition kept trying to get an audience with this member until it was decided to accommodate it. Accordingly, an interview was arranged for in a certain room in a certain hotel, but in advance the precaution had been taken by the member to conceal a stenographer in the room, who took down every word of the interview, an important part of which was an offer of \$5,000 cash made to the member if he would vote against Senator Jianna. Just what use will be made of the stenographer's notes will be governed by the course of the anti-Hanna people. It is stated on good authority that the above case became known to the opposition soon after their organ made a sensational publication about the Grand Jury being called on to investigate the action of several workers for Hanna. At any rate, there has been nothing said about the Grand Jury's work since last Wednesday. The notes of the secreted stenographer have been written out, and comprise several pages of matter, which is in the possession of a prominent Republican. The two mem who are accused of offering \$6,000 are as well known in Ohlo politics as either the senior or the junior Senator or the

If perfectly well, this is probably the case.

But many are suffering from frequent colds, nervous debility, pallor, and a hundred aches and pains, simply because they are not fleshy enough.

Scott's Emulsion of Codliver Oil with Hypophosphites strengthens the digestion, gives new force to the nerves, and makes rich, red blood. It is a food in itself.

50c. and \$1.00, all druggists. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

feel chagrined, not so much in losing what seemed to be a kindly offering to me as that the leaders of the organization appeared to ignore my candidacy. Wise or unwise, I resolved to help break the slate, which could be only accomplished in the way it was done.

Wise or unwise, I resolved to help break the slate, which could be only accomplished in the way it was done.

During the time I was engaged in this movement I still expected to vote for Mr. Hanna for Senator, as I afterward so stated to him and some of my constituents who called on me. Afterward I felt justified in writing the card of January 4, 1888, in which I declined to vote for Mr. Hanna. In supporting the organization, however, I insisted that every officer, from Speaker to page, should be a Republican. I soon found that I had offended my Republican constituents, and I felt that it would not be pleasant to return home. On the 6th inst. I returned to Marysville to see and hear for myself the true sliuation. Many of my constituents from all parts of the county have called on me, and I now know that the growing sentiment among Republicans of this county against Hanna, as I conceived it to be, does not exist but that his adherents, as I now believe, are stronger and more aumerous than at the time when the county convention was held that nominated me. The affair at the Nell House I have freely talked over with my friends, and I fully exonerate Senator Hanna and his friends from any intentional indignities offered my wife. I have also learned for the first time of all the literatment of some of my friends and constituents while seeking to see me at the Great Southern Hotel, ending only yesterday, when one of my friends, with a letter from me to my wife, was ordered by the manager out of her room, and while there was not permitted to speak to her only in the presence of one or more attendants. Considering all these facts, I hereby announce that I will support and vote for the Hon. Marcus A. Hanna for both the short and long term for United States Senator on January II, and, if necessary, each day thereafter as long as he is a candidate.

JOHN E. GRIFFITH.

A STATEMENT IN BEHALF OF HANNA. PLEDGES GIVEN TO BUSHNELL IN MARCH AND

Columbus Ohio Jan. 9.-Ex-Governor Charles President Harrison, arrived in the city to-night. He has been considered as a compromise candidate for Senator, and by some considered as unfriendly to Hanna, but he soon declared himself for the

The following was given out to-night by the

Hanna men:

Some recent developments regarding the early history of the present Sematorial campaign are especially pertinent to the present moment, because they fully justify the course of those men who are now asking to withdraw any agreement which they may have made to support another than Senator Hanna. It is now known that the plan to elect Governor Bushnell or Mr. Kurtz to the Senatorship was developed immediately after the appointment of Mr. Hanna on March 4 and that hefore the month of March had ended pledges in behalf of Governor Bushnell were being obtained in various parts of the State from men ambitions to become members of the Legislature. The managers who outlined this plan knew who would be likely to be candidater for the nominations, and in cases where it was possible to make combinations with them did so, requiring the candidates, in return for their support for the nomination, to pledge themselves to vote for Governor Bushnell for the Senate.

it is known that in a number of cases agreements of this known that in a number of cases agreements of this known that in a number of cases agreements of this known that in a number of cases agreements of this known that in a number of cases agreements of the meeting of the State and county conventions, which, when held, declared unanimously for Senator Hanna. That the existence of these pledges thus became a matter of temporary embars assement to the men who had made them wichout the knowledge that the conventions would declared the property of the first duty after accepting a nomination and held first duty after accepting a nomination and all the pledges made before these new conditions arose is equally apparent. These pledges were made upon the supposition that the election of a Senator would follow the usual course, and that each member would be entirely free to vote for such informations under those conditions were placed in an entirely new position. Their first duty as Republicans was to obey the mandate of the party of decline to be its representative.

It is not a number of cases agreements the keen edge is all worn off of the excitement of the keen edge id. Men go about it with no more getting the gold. Men go about it with no more spirit than they would engage to move so much spirit than they would engage to move so much spirit than they would engage to move so much spirit than they would engage to move so much spirit than they would engage to move so much as if it will not boy anything the conditions will not be useful as of the gold, any way, if it will not boy anything the conductive property the gold, any way, if it will not boy anything the conductive property. The barber who accepts your \$1.50 for a not very. The barber who accepts your \$1.50 for a not very. The barber who accepts your \$1.50 for a not very. The barber who accepts your \$1.50 for a not very. The barber who accepts your \$1.50 for a not very. The barber who accepts your \$1.50 for a not very. The barber who accepts your \$1.50 for a n

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer. She-Is it really true that the Scotch have no sense of humor?

He-I could not say for sure. But I do know that they are very fond of golf.

NO DISCOUNT TO HUSBANDS. From The Chicago Record.

"My wife has a mania for bargains."
"Yes?"
"But when she asks me for a dollar she won't take 90 cents."

THE OMAHA STAMPS.

COCAINE VICTIMS ORGANIZE.

Paducah (Ky) correspondence of The Chicago Inter Ocean.

A cocaine club has been formed by negroes here, who meet at "coke parties" to enjoy the drug. The negroes meet in a room tenanted by one of the members, and sniff cocaine, diluted with water, up their nostrils. To night a large "coke party" was held by the club, which has officers and laws. Yesterday the following invitations were sent to a number of prospective members: "You are cordially invited to attend a coke party given by the Colored Cocaine Club at its hall on December 28 at 8 p. m." There was a large attendance. Annie Ramsey, a deprayed negress, who is known as "the Queen of the Cocaine Fleads," suffied the drug up her nostilis until her nose has swollen and split open. She is the ruling spirit of these gatherings. She is going blind from the use of the stuff, but still takes enough of it into her system daily to kill six men unused to the drug.

Thin in flesh? Perhaps it's DAWSON CITY'S FOOD PANIC.

A PLACE WHERE ONLY GOLD IS CHEAP. MONEY EASILY GOT AND LAVISHLY SPENT-A

SCARCITY IN THE CANDLE MARKET. Dawson City correspondence Chicago Record.

dreams of every Klondiker.

The first impression I had of it was three weeks ago. We had run Five Finger Rapids, and were hardly out of the merry rush of waters when we heard a shout from the hillside. Two men were running down the comb of a hogback toward the river signalling us to stop. They looked like Indiars, but proved to be white men, although clothing and skin were smoked to the same dulf that

Would you men put us across the river?" called

"Would you men put us across the five."
Oh, yes. Have you been wrecked?"
"No. We are going out, and this is where the Dalton trail crosses the river."
They were the advance guard of returning Klordikers—the beginning of the wave that has probably not yet reached its greatest height.
"There's nothing to eat at Dawson City," said one. "Stesmers are all held back by low water and we are only the beginning. Hundreds more are coming."
Each had a small pack on his back, which I afterward learned consisted of one blanket and about twenty pounds of provisions to the man. Ice was forming along the edges of the river, the air was filled with flying snow, and from somewhere out of sight above came the continual honking of wild geese and sandhill cranes.

PREFERRED FOOD TO GOLD.

PREFERRED FOOD TO GOLD.

We put the refugees across the river and stopped for the night. A half-hour after we camped four more Klondikers came, pulling a boat up the bank. They also expected to leave the river at this point and go out over the Dalton trail. One of them said he had a claim on Bonanza Creek and could to a certainty take out during the winter from \$5,000 to \$50,000, but that he could not buy a pound of food. He expects to return in the early spring. "The only thing that is not in good demand in Dawson City," he said, "is gold. A doilar isn't good for anything, but a good supply of flour would buy a gold mine."

Near Five Finger Rapids was a herd of forty cattle, which the owners were preparing to butcher. The meat was then selling to incoming Klondikers at 50 cents a pound. Fifty miles further down the river we found two more herds, saggregating 130 head, which were also being slaughtered. At this point the price of beef had risen to 75 cents a pound by the carcass. Six miles further on was a herd of 600 sheep, also being killed at the rate of 50 a day, and the mutton was worth 75 cents a pound. This live stock had all been landed at Fyramid Harbor, at the mutth of the Chilkat River, and had then been driven of the Chilkat River, and had then been driven a across the pass of the same name, touching at Jack Dalton's trading post on Alsek River. This trail follows closely the 141st meridian, which is the boundary line between Alaska and Northwest territory. There was good grazing for the stock the whole dictance, and the time consumed in making the trip from salt water to Fort Seikirk was five or six weeks. But four head of stock were lost. The sheep will bring to their owners about 500 at head and the cattle will yield about \$500 ach, for we found on striving at Dawson City that fresh mean had advanced to somewhat above \$1.25 a pound as it was sold from the block.

WALK BACK TO SALT WATER.

So several times every day men shouted from the shore:

"Better go back till spring. If you haven't any provisions you will starve, and if you have anything they will take it away from you.

It was not a cheerful outlook, and I confess that several times since my arrival here the seriousness of the situation has been impressed upon me. Of some things there is pienty. Sugar is only worth and there are no sugar to only worth a cents a pound, and any one can buy it at the Alaska Commercial Company's post; but no other staple food can be had at either of the two principal stores of the place. Two dollars a pound is offered for flour, and there are no selers. Of course cornmeal or any other grain product would be just as acceptable, but it cannot be obtained. The wise advice that might be given by outsiders to live on canned goods, pilot brend, crackers or ple could not be considered, as none can be had.

cencer it into candles worth several dollars a pound.

The first slush ice has begun running in the river. From the menth of the Kiondike is discharged masses that so wairling saws down the Yakon. This ice is so soft as yet that a smell hoat cuts through it without much difficulty, but with every succeeding day it will become harder. It was something of a surprise on reaching Dawson City to learn that the weather already touches zero at early morning, but even at that it is the pleasantest time of the year on the Yukon. Men go about heir work without the slightest inconvenience from cold. The air is very dry and for the first time since las; spring the trails are in excellent condition. There is something in the climate or the diet one takes to, or both, that fortilles one against cold. The blood comes to the surface, as is shown by a little scratch on the hand that requires bandaging to stop the hielding. Two-thirds of the men in Dawson City are living in tents and many of them will continue to do so the winter through. Here is a man starting up into the mountains on a four days' moose hunt with only a single pair of blankets to wrap himself in at night.

"If a never back them blankets on a trip of that kind," says an acquaint once who meets bim, and he is in soher carnest. The slept without blankets a good deal colder weather than this," he explains.

ANXIETY ABOUT THE BOATS.

ANXIETY ABOUT THE BOATS.

The question on every tongue now is, "Will the boats get in, and if any do come, how many will there be and to what extent will they relieve the situation?" The widest diversity of opinion prevails as to the amount of food in the camp. Some say there is not enough to last till Christmas, while others think that with the closest economy there will be enough of everything eatable to carry the camp till June 15, when the first spring boats are expected. All unite in the belief that there is a crisis at hand and that many will suffer. The unusually low stage of the river during the latter half of the season has prevented the boats from coming further than Fort Yukon, which is four hundred miles below Dawson City. But on their failure to ascend further, the boats have not been idle. They have been kept busy transporting goods to Fort Yukon, and there is now cached at that point many thousands of tons of provisions. With the opening of navigation next June the boats will forward the supply at Fort Yukon very rapidly. Up to this time there has been delivered at Dawson City less than half the supply that was contemplated for the winter. With the river running full of slush ice and with no rise of water to give the prople hope that any of the boats have passed the Fort Yukon bar, there is little chance of further relief.

MR. MYERS ON RAPID TRANSIT.

MENT AGAINST PRESENT PLANS. Ex-Controller Theodore W. Myers, in discussing

the rapid transit question yesterday, said;
"The practical solution of the rapid-transit problem is indissolubly bound up with the financial condition of the city of New-York as it now exists since consolidation. It is no longer a question of the best possible route or plan to adopt; the practical problem now is. What is the greatest measure of improvement in transportation facilities which our citizens can obtain promptly within the limits of the city's press?
"Those who continue discussing the possibility of

an early award of the contract prepared by the Rapid Transit Commission must have failed to digest properly the atatistics relating to the city's debt contained in Mayor Van Wyck's message. Stated in a few words the situation is this: The city can within constitutional limitations berrow not over \$19,000,000: Against this oredit-there exist contract liabilities aggregating \$21,000,000, 'n addi-tion to several millions of awards for lands taken in condemnation proceedings, the exact amount of which has not yet been fixed by the courts. Under

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bility of entering into a contract for the expendi-ture of from \$30,000,000 to \$35,000,000 more. Whatever advantages consolidation may have for what was

ture of from £0,000,000 to £55,00,000 more. Whatever advantages consolidation may have for what was the former city of New-York it has entirely changed the conditions under which new obligations can be entered into which are to be net by sales of bonds.

These conditions must be frankly met. The people cannot wait an indefinite number of years until a proposed revolutionary upheaval or assessed valuations of real estate may make it constitutionally lawful for the city to proceed with the projected scheme of rapid transit. They have already waited seven years since the formation of the original rapid-transit commission, and have obtained absolutely no relief. I have no intention of criticising the efforts of the men who have served on this Commission, but it seems to me that their period of disculiness—or, from another standpoint, usolessness—is at an end. The scheme to which they are committed is dead. Another plan, suitable for conditions, less costly, and capable of being put fino immediate effect, must be substituted. Under these circumstances it would seem to be only fair for the men now constituting the Hapid Transit Commission to resign, and allow their places to be filled by others more in sympathy with the present administration, without the active aid and co-operation of which no plan can be certain of success, I shall be surprised if these men do not scon yiew the situation in this light, for it must be assumed that their heartfelt desire is the welfore of the general public, and not the retention of office, which, with continuing failure, would soon he bereft of that honor which should properly belong to it. Rapid transit is the overshadowing interest of the boroughs of Manhatian and The Houx. The present administration is the obtained if the Rapid Transit Commission is to remain as it is now constituted."

MR. MOODY'S SERVICES.

A WEEK'S REVIVAL OPENED IN CARNE

TWO SERVICES, WITH ADDRESSES BY THE EVANGELIST, LARGELY ATTENDED DR.

JOHN HALL AT THE EVEN-

Carnegie Hall was crowded yesterday afternoon when Dwight L. Moody opened the series of evangelistic services that are to be held there the emainder of the week. There was a noticeably at 3 o'clock, and Mr. Moody spoke for half an hour. He conducted the preliminary service, which con-

sisted of singing and prayer. Robinson. This is Mr. Moody's annual crusade men and women composing the choir were seated on the stage. Several familiar hymns made up the first part of the service. The singing was led by

Mr. Moody took his text from Titus ii, 11-16. He said that last year, while in this city, he had spoken on the same subject, and had again taken it up because of the truth in it.

It up because of the truth in it.

"Grace," said he, "Is the free gift of God to all, and it is my duty to work it out. What we must have now is fire in religion. A man may say that he is a Christian, but we want him to show that he is. Christ came to save sinners. He came to redeem us of all iniquity. He died to make us a peculiar people—z-alous. God fills a man with fire that he may go out and sur other men. It makes no difference whether the man be wise or ignorant.

no difference whether the man be wise or ignorant. "I once tracelled 450 miles from London to Scotland to hear Dr. Duff make a speech, for I had been told that he was full of fire and zeal. What we want is to get the Church of God full of fire and zeal. There is just as much need now for aburch work as ever and if we had one hundred and Zeal. There is just as much need now to church work as ever, and if we had one hundred men who would stand up and preach day and night we could shake this great city. If, however, you should be one of those men you would be called a could also the following the could be called a

Some thirty years ago a young man started a reacue mission for street children in London. He was decried and looked fown upon, but to-day there are 10,000 young men who have been saved by his place and his persistency. I think the time is coming when God wants us and not our money. Another poor young man, Barnardo, has saved 5,000 children who would never have known a kind word but for him. I think that he has done more to knock infidelity than any one hundred men in London. He has succeeded, and I want you all to do something. I would not have to knock infidelity than any one hundred men in London. He has succeeded, and I want you all to do something. to knock infidelity than any one nundred men in London. He has succeeded, and I want you all to do something. It would not take long to reach the young men of this city if we had a polytechnic for them. You can all do good if you are willing to be called peculiar and entinusiastic. Don't be afraid of what the cold world or the lukewarm church may say about you. We must go against the world. Take your stand by Paul. He had one idea, and I think that is what we all ought to have, and work at it as does the physician or lawyer. Paul was beaten and put into prison, but he was always the same. If we could only ask Paul the question I am sure he would say that he gave his life for Christ and would gladly do it again. "There are enough Christians here to fire New-York. I sometimes wonder why God has not taken these matters out of our hands and sent some angels down here."

Mr. Moody then closed the service with prayer. At the night service Mr. Moody made a special address to men on "Sin." The body of the house was filled with men, the women occupying the boxes and the upper galleries. There were about three thousand persons present. On the platform with Mr. Moody was the Rev. Dr. John Hall, who yesterday announced his resignation of the pastorate of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. Dr. Hall cepted the meeting with prayer.

Mr. Moody then addressed himself to the yasked the young men who wanted to be saved and have him pray for them to stand up. In response more than 2 hundred arose in various parts of the building. While they were standing prayer was offered.

Mr. Moody said that the subject of sin was the

more than's hundred arose standing prayer was offered.

Mr. Moody said that the subject of sin was the most interesting of all, and very appropriate at a meeting for young men. 'Sin has brought more trouble than anything else,' said the speaker, 'and it is our bitterest enemy. There is but one way to get rid of sin. There are two ways of covering it, though. There is man's way and there is God's way. Man has made pretty poor work of it so far. Did you over hear of a man successfully covering his own sin.

"I believe that many men do not succeed because of the sin back of them. You never told a lie that you didn't tell twenty more to cover it up. God puts the sin away—covers it up. You are free agents, but I ask you to give your sins away and he made free. 'It was seventeen years ago, in Boston, that God forgave me. I have learned to appreciate it more and more as the years roll by.'

Mr. Moody complimented the young men that stood up and asked to be prayed for. He said it took noral courage.

Dr. Hall closed the meeting by giving the following text. The wages of sin is death, the sift of God's eternal life through Jesus Christ.'

A meeting will be held this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

NOT IN DEMAND.

From The Atlanta Constitution. From The Atlanta Constitution.

A defaulting ex-State official wrote to the Gowernor of his Commonwealth from his Canadian retreat: "If you will send me an unconditional pardon. I will return home and assist in the upbuilding of the State."

The Governor replied: "This is a great concession on your part, but a few new buildings are going up now, and we'll have to do without pur services a while longer."